



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

port to the Secretary of War for the fiscal year 1921, Brigadier General Amos A. Fries, Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, says:

"One of the most essential things to the development of an efficient program for this (chemical) service during the war period is the proper utilization of the facilities which these industries possess to manufacture the various crudes and intermediates required in the production of toxic chemicals. To a large extent, the actual toxic chemicals required for use in war may be manufactured completely by these industries.

"One of the great results of the last war has been the development of an industry—new to this country—which has greater possibilities for the production of war materials than any other known industry utilizes. This organic chemical industry utilizes in peace time, in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, dyes, photographic chemicals, perfumes, food flavors, artificial fibers, food colors, etc., the same crudes and intermediates which are required for the production of explosives and toxic chemicals."

It is a fact that the German dye industries were converted into war industries overnight. The same machinery, the same raw materials, the same chemical skill, are employed, whether the product be dyes or explosives. To step from the manufacture of perfumes to the production of lethal gases is a very simple matter. American manufacturers of chemical products are quite aware of their intimate relation to the production of war materials. They, together with chemical organizations and societies throughout the country, are rendering constant assistance to our Director of Military Intelligence. Indeed, General Fries frankly says in his report that "with the growth of understanding has come a realization that the activities of peace and the activities of war are no longer capable of complete segregation." Undoubtedly when war comes to a nation the man power and industrial power will unite to win.

There is the further lugubrious fact, namely, that "when the life of a nation is at stake, no method of warfare that promises results will go unused." Chemistry and the air machine defend the nation's seacoast. There can be no blockade of ports in the old sense of the term. Water power and coal-tar products alone, so essential in times of peace, are as much a part of the nation's armament as battle cruisers or capital ships. And we have but to reflect upon the United States of 1917-1918 to recall that every knitting-needle of the land, every school-house, every pulpit, every theater stage, every court of justice, every opera-glass, every little garden, every conversation in shop or club, every factor entering into what we called "morale," was but a part of our national war machine.

The Washington Conference will result in a reduction of expenses. The scrapping of a number of capital ships

will promote the psychology of right reason among men. But to disarm the nations is today, as a practical proposition, impossible. It is true that Mr. Prevost Battersby, of England, is advocating again the suppression of flying-machines on the theory that they may be used by some brigand power to destroy civil populations. Of course, the same thing may be as appropriately said of merchant ships or, for that matter, street-cars. Disarmament as a means of promoting international peace has become a chimera. The promoters of international peace will do well to turn their attention to more hopeful methods. There are such methods.

A BILL OF DUTIES

A BILL OF DUTIES is an arresting phrase. We have had bills of rights aplenty. The French Revolution was an expression of the doctrine of rights. The work of the Federal Convention of 1787 was unacceptable to the people until supplemented by a bill of rights. True, it was proposed also to adopt a bill of duties, but the proposition was defeated. The pages of all legislative history are sprinkled with bills of rights. As pointed out by Henry E. Jackson, President of the National Community Board:

"The most effective method of securing one's rights is to perform one's duties. My rights are what other men owe me; my duties are what I owe to them. If, then, we mutually discharge our duties, we automatically secure our rights."

It was Joseph Mazzini who once said:

"Right is the faith of the individual. Duty is the common collective faith. Right can but organize resistance. Duty builds up, associates, and unites. Any individual may rebel against any right in another which is injurious to him, and the sole judge between the adversaries is force. Societies based upon duty would not be compelled to have recourse to force. Duty cuts at the very root of those evils which right is unable to prevent."

Some months ago the Pan-Pacific Educational Congress adopted the following self-explanatory Bill of Duties:

"We, the members of the Community Conference of the Pan-Pacific Union, assembled at Honolulu, believing that all disputes among nations can be settled as easily and more effectively before instead of after armed conflict, but realizing that the success of this process depends on operating it from the standpoint of duties instead of rights, and that only such a state of mind affords any hope of solving problems of international politics, hereby adopt the following Bill of Duties and pledge ourselves to work for its acceptance by the public opinion of our respective nations:

"1. We will think first of our duties to other nations before we consider the corresponding rights depending upon them.

"2. In all discussion of our relationship, both official and unofficial, we will put truth in the first place and not in the second place.

"3. We will endeavor to acquire the habit of differing in opinion without differing in feeling.

"4. We will have respect for our racial differences and accentuate the resemblances among us, as common human denominators.

"5. We will exercise mental hospitality toward the standards of other nations rather than seek to impose our standards upon them.

"6. We will aim to transform our commerce into a peacemaker by operating it as an exchange of mutual service rather than a system of exploitation.

"7. We will have a decent respect for the opinion of mankind rather than regard the self-centered opinion of our own nations.

"8. We will promote free trade in friendship, assisting each other by pooling our experience in science, commerce, and art.

"9. We will aim to promote the prosperity of other nations, recognizing the legitimate selfishness that the prosperity of each depends on the prosperity of all.

"10. We will seek to make known the discovery that nations have like interests, to secure their recognition as common interests, and to compel the conclusion that all wars are therefore civil wars."

TIPPING THE SOLDIER

THE SOLDIER has done his duty. We should do ours. The glory usually associated with the soldier's sacrifice was somewhat dimmed by the fact of conscription; but the sacrifice was made and for the most part with genuine exaltation and fine nobility. Those who have returned to us broken in mind or body must be looked after with all our skill and tenderness. But the proposal to tip these healthy self-sustaining chaps who have returned to us, as an expression of our generosity and appreciation, is a lamentable gesture of false largesse, lacking more in dignity than the habitual fling to the waiter. To tip our soldiers would honor neither them nor ourselves.

In a democracy the whole tipping system is indefensible in theory and vicious in practice. It began under the English monarchy as a means **To Insure Promptness**, and consisted of a halfpenny dropped in a common box. It was then an open, honest business. It is now a shameful proceeding, childish and humiliating to all concerned. Self-respecting clubs and reputable hotels are trying to eliminate the practice. Indeed, the hotels of Berlin, we understand, have, upon the initiative of the waiters themselves, eliminated it.

Under no circumstances ought the soldiers to permit themselves to demand such a thing. Their effort to bring political pressure to bear upon the government thus to fling them a few paltry dollars is an exhibition

of poor taste sure to subtract from the glory we love to associate with their patriotism, devotion, and service.

Furthermore, the bonus, if adopted, would prove to be a self-defeating policy. The condition of our revenues, real or potential, makes it economically most unwise to adopt the bonus measure. If adopted, the sum would be relatively insignificant to the individual soldier, and it would mean an economic injury to our financial structure more harmful to the soldier than the pittance he might receive could possibly benefit him. We agree with Governor Miller, of New York, who, on February 15, remarked:

"It is said that there are a very large number of unemployed ex-service men. There are a large number of unemployed people generally. One of the causes of unemployment has been the drying up of sources of capital for investment, due to excessive taxation. Anything that will add to that situation will react unfavorably upon everybody, including the service men, and the very small amount which any one would get would, in my opinion, be a bagatelle compared to the general harm that it would do everybody, including the service men themselves."

AN "AD" ALLEGORY

BANKERS are sometimes accused, for the most part we believe unjustly, of promoting the war spirit for purposes of profit. Mr. George W. White, president of the oldest national bank in the city of Washington, writes us under date of February 7, as follows:

"Enclosed find an advertisement from one of our bank papers relative to the sale of naval vessels. It is a wonderful argument for a 'Governed World.'"

We agree with Mr. White. So impressive is the advertisement that we are pleased to quote it as a self-explanatory editorial, telling its story with a sufficing fullness and simplicity. The advertisement, taken from the *Journal of the American Bankers Association* of January, 1922, reads:

BUY IT FROM THE NAVY

NAVAL VESSELS AS HULKS FOR SALVAGE

By Sealed Proposals opening January 16, 1922, at
Board of Survey, Appraisal and Sale,
Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Improvements in naval construction have rendered these fine old warships obsolete, and the opportunity is now being given the metal trades to purchase for salvage the following vessels:

Some of the Vessels Offered for Salvage

(NOTE.—Displacement given below is for full load.)

U. S. S. MAINE (Battleship). Built in 1901.
Length, 393 feet; draft, 23 feet; beam, 72 feet.
Displacement, 13,500 tons. Now at Philadelphia, Pa.